61.11-No. 49---Whole No. 1039.

Education.

and for how long a period their

of their moral character as so far as it respects literary le credentials as to his or her er, may be examined by a com-ed for this purpose; and, if qual-ive a certificate from said coming to such qualifications. Should t, unknown to the Secretary, ob-on, he or she will, to avoid need-ndence, inform the Secretary withis the desire of the Association

hable amount of duty to be per dary to be given; the time wher to be given; the time when be wanted, and the term for is desired to be engaged. It whether the travelling exa gratuity, or as payment in part in his or her salary. Should such ex-greement be paid wholly or in part,

ed. It is to be distinctly under-all cases, the preference will be frates of moral character and literary ions. The examining committee will most caution in granting certificates, fest to all applicants the strictest im-

Y LIBRARY

Clinimers' Preface.

v by himself.

ong Disciples.

nundred dollars. All moneys by sub-or donations will be faithfully applied the desirable objects above expressed.

S. S. Firea, M. D. Sceretary, 171 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

When the boy has arrived, and the reception is concluded with his parent a, he is in the first place undressed, and thoroughly purified. The clothes sught with him are frequently come to him privately, direct his attention to set life, and the missery in which man is day sin, and encourage him to a new of a benevolent spirit, they add, "Still we are of a benevolent spirit, they add, "Still we are far from supposing that we have only be-

rec' Relate to none of your schoolmates any particulars of your former life, and ask none of them the reason of their admission here.'

"Observe the behavior of the other boys; you will see that they never speak but in answer to a question; that they obey their instructors silently, manifest diligence and perseverance in labor, never leave their places without permission, never leave their places without permission of the interest on our accumulated obligations. May the Lord grant, that a spirit of benevolence and self-denial may increase, and continue to increase, not only here, but in all the churches of Christ, until his people shall come up to their duty and privilege, and no longer waste in single indulgencies or lock up with the bolts of on our accumulated obligations.

Editails 10.

Light CA 15 SOLITION
IN SECURITION
IN SECURI thither, but water the earth, and make it to bring forth and find, that it may give seed to the sower, and formed to the eater, so is it with the Word of the Lord: it never returns empty, but accomplishes what the Lord pleases; for he hath said, or assistant teachers; they should have any preference to any particular to complete the Lord may be made in the Lord pleases; for he hath side of a sistant teachers; they should have any preference to any particular to complete the Lord may be made in the Lord may be made in the Lord may be made in the Lord may be made manifest, I will, in humility, relate, to his honor some instances of the fulfilment of this promise, in the instruction of my pupils.

"Two loys, in the first part of their residence here, and for how long a period their."

came to me, and lamented with much apparent sorrow the temper of his school-fellow. When asked why he was so troubled about the state of his comrade's heart, he answered, 'I have read in the Bible that "he who hateth his brother is a murderer, and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him:" now, I wish with all my heart, that my fellow-pupil may be an heir of everlasting life, and I beg you, sir, to direct his attention to this passage."

sage."
"It was done: the hoy read the verse through, and I told him, that his school-fellow whom he had often injured, had besought me not to punish him, but to show him this passage, and entreat him not so foolishly and wantonly to trifle away the salvation of his soul, but to turn to Him who hath loved us even unto death. It made a blessed impression; and the boys love each other now like David and Jonathan.

Religious.

For the Boston Recorder HOME MISSIONS.

It appears from the tenth and last Report of the Franklin County Domestic Missionary Sothe Franklin County Domestic Missionary So-ciety, that, with the exception of one year, the amount of collections in the County for Home Missions has fallen short of the amount expend-ed in support of the feeble churches of the County, until the year last past. "But now," says the Report, "we are cheered with the fact, that between \$400 and \$500 of our funds will go to gladden other portions of our country, and to carry the blessings of salvation to the far dis-tant West."

The receipts of the Society the past year have

tis to be distinctly underses, the preference will be
ants as shall produce the
oral character and literary
examining committee will
on in granting certificates,
applicants the strictest imanother, till the whole wilderness shall blossom makers of the Association solicit the station of their fellow-citizens, of the state are more deeply indebted to Home Missions than Frank-lin County, and none are more ready to acknowledge their obligations, nor more propulate to constitutions.

ind county, and none are more ready to acknowledge their obligations, nor more prompt to cancel them. The following paragraphs from the Report, will be read with interest, and doubtless with profit.

"The work of supplying the destitute portions of our country with gospel institutions, thus make a doubtle objects above expressed, and the number of missionaries now in the field, must be doubled, and tripted in writing to led, yea, and indefinitely increased, or our new nul rising states cannot be saved from igno-rance, and infidelity, and crime. We cannot say to the 68 feeble churches in Massachusetts, "Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled,"

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1835.

For the Boston Recorder. THE ATONEMENT.

terpreted, will give the true answer.

If we have interpreted our own consciousness rightly, the mind, in the state we have supposed, rests in the simple testimony of God, that he will, through Christ, pardon the penitent; without feeling the need of understanding how the death of Christ stands related to the divine law. This, if correct, does not indeed settle the question whether the relation of Christ's death to the law of God is revealed in the Bible; S. Pirca, M. D. Serrelary,
S. Pirca, M. D. Servelary,
S. Pirca, M. D. Serve

nest prayers, we have been led to take an impor-tant resolution, that of celebrating in the Orato-ty the Lord's supper. The holy supper has been there taken every month since last Easter, and the Lord has shown his approbation of this step, both before it was taken and since. The number of catechumens instructed by one of the pastors of the Oratory is increased. The various schools under the care of the society continue to prosper. The religious library now contains more than a thousand volumes or pamphlets. The number of Bibles and New Testaments issued from the depository of the Society, since its foundation, amounts to 24,924

experience the glory of the Lord may be made manifest, I will, in humility, relate, to his honor some instances of the fulfilment of this promise, in the instruction of my pupils.

"Two boys, in the first part of their residence here, could not bear each other; and though they were often urged to forbearance, yet a seemed as if their hearts became more and more estranged after every admonition, whether public or private. One day, the smaller of the two came to me, and lamented with much apparent sorrow the temper of his school-fellow. When saked why he was so troubled about the state state and and the manual remembrance of the wandering sheep and lambs of his flock.

It should never he forgotten, that the work to be accomplished is great and arduous—that the work to be accomplished is great and arduous—that to be accomplished is great and arduous—that the work to be accomplished is great and arduous—that the work to be accomplished is great and arduous—that the work to be accomplished is great and arduous—that the work to be accomplished is

July 10, 1835.

Leaving for the present, that view of the atonement that has respect to the government of God, we inquire, What is the atonement in its relation to man? To answer this inquiry satisfactorily, we must first propose another, namely, What is there in the character of man that makes an atonement necessary? This seems a very simple question. It is so; but for that very reason it is the more important that it should be distinctly presented. It is by the contemplation of simple truths, rather than by learned discussion, that we may most reasonably hope to obtain right views of Christian doctrine. Christianity was designed for all men, the ignorant nas well as the learned; and it cannot be that its truths are hidden from the poor and unlearned, and revealed only to the wise.

What is there in the character of man that makes an atonement necessary? Let the readment and translating the Bible into two new languages, the Tulu and Conkani, which both prevail in Canara. [Oriental Chr. Spec.

What is there in the character of man that makes an atonement necessary? Let the reader not go to a book to find the answer of this inquiry. Let him ask himself; what is there in my character that makes an atonement necessary? It is sin; and guilt, and fear, and shame, which are the consequences of sin. These feelings, and sin which is the cause of them, it is the design of the atonement to remove. And it does remove them. It washes away the sinner's guilt, it allays his fears, it unites him to God, it subdues his evil passions.

time he obtains peace? There is but one answer. He is thinking of the nercy of God as revealed in Jesus Christ. This truth in some of its forms is always present to the mind at such a time. But here comes the question. Is it necessary, in attaining this peace, that stands related to the divine law, or does he rest in the simple revelation of God's pardoning mercy in Christ, without seeking to know how this mercy is connected with the other attributes of God? This is a simple question of Christian consciousness. That consciousness, rightly interpreted, will give the true answer.

If we have interpreted our own consciousness

If we have interpreted our own consciousness

If we have interpreted our own consciousness.

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

had heard, and the encouraging prospects which

had heard, and the encouraging prospects opened before them.

The next day, Wednesday, most of the deputies, ministers, and andience of the day before, again assembled in the Oratory, under the presidency of Col. Tronchin, at the annual meeting of the Union of the Christian Societies of Switzerland. This institution has existed but one year, and is already well organized. Swiss Christians thought it desirable to meet once a year, to consult and co-operate in their respective labors. The several societies preserve their separate action and independence; but Giordly confertive labors. The several societies preserve their separate action and independence; but communicate mutually, in friendly conference, whatever is of general interest. The representatives of most of the religious societies of Switzerland attended this meeting of the Union. One pastor gave information of the state of the mission which the Vaudois Christians have established in Canada, Colonel Salting Colonel Salt tians have established in Canada. Coloner Suadin read an interesting report of the commutate of ladies of Geneva for the establishment of schools in China and in India. Mr. Grand Pierre communicated to the meeting gratifying news of the success of the French missionaries in South Africa. Mr. Mark Wilks made a present During the past year, the society has supported twenty-one cohortenrs, who have traversed ten departments of France. The four stations for evangelists at Chalons, Macon, Louhans, and Tournus, in the department of Saone-snd Loure have become regulated, and make encouraging progress. Not so many attend from curiosity; but there are many constant hearers, and some appear to have experienced serious impressions. All the obstacles on the part of the civil authorities, which threatened to stop this work of evangelization, are now removed; full liberty being in South Africa. Mr. Mark Pilks made a pres-sing appeal to young ministers of the gospel at Geneva, and in the canton of Vaud, inviting them to come to France, and perform the duties of evangelists. Mr. Hoffman spoke of the work so happily begun in the department of Saone-and-Loire, and showed the great need of more granted to preach the gospel. A prosecution was made at the instigation of the priess, against the person who had let to Mr. Hoffman, the place where he held his meetings; but the cause was gained by the friends of the gospel, and from this quarter no further trouble is to be feared. On the first of March last, there was a deficiency

knodred francs a day!

Professor Sleiger next read an excellent report on the school of Theology. The results are generally satisfactory, and the preparatory school is highly useful to the School of Theology. Twenty-five regular students, have enjoyed during a year at least, the benefits of sound and orthodox instruction; thirteen of them have obtained fellowships; four have entered the ministry.

The Oratory, which had been opened for eigh-

prayers, we have been led to take an impor

During the past year, the society has support

gelization, are now removed; full liberty being

of 3000 francs in the treasury for col-jortage, and an equal deficiency in that for evangelization. But from the first to the 31st of March, the day of closing accounts, the committee received for these two objects more than three

hundred francs a day!

teen months, has a numerous audience. Gospel is there faithfully preached three t every Sunday, and some souls have found p The report adds: "After long inquiry and

the meeting, Mr. Brenner, delegate of the Society of the Mr. Brenner, delegate of the Society of the Friends of Israel, at Bale, asked the sympathy of his brethren in favor of the Jews. "You are engaged," said he, "in advancing the kingdom of God around you and abroad; you do well; may the Lord bless your efforts! But do not forget the poor Jews, let them have a place in your hearts! You can do much for the Jews, and you will be blessed in all your enterprises, according to the promise of God to Abraham; "I will bless then that bless thee."

Mr. Grant Pierre rose as delegate of the Expan-

"I will bless them that bless thee."

Mr. Grand Pierre rose as delegate of the Evangelical Society of France. "In judging of you at a distance," said he to the members of the society of Geneva, "I was mistaken: I thought I saw in your doings a little precipitation. But having come and seen, I understand you. What you have done, you ought to have done. The jubilee of the reformation, I find here, because jubiles of the reformation, I find here, because here, in this meeting, I see the faith of the re-formers, the spirit of the reformers, the works of the reformation, to strike medals, compose na-tional songs, and publish eulogies; the fruits of tional songs, and publish eulogies; the fruits of the reformation must be shown. These fruits I find here; I see them in this school of theology, where the great doctrines of the reformation are faithfully taught; I see them also in this work of colportage, and evangelization in France, a work like that which was done in Geneva three hundred years ago. Here lastly, I see brethren. We have no controversy, no disputes with each other; we are all agreed; we all embrace each other in Christ, our God and Saviour." The speaker closed his address with wishes for the success of the Evangelical Society.

ccess of the Evangelical Society. success of the Evangelical Society.

I pass over some less important addresses to come to that of Mr. Packenham, archdeacon in Ireland, and a distinguished member of the Episcopal church. "The name of Emanuel, God with us," said he, "is sweet in every place to the Christian's soul; it is doubly sweet at Geto the Christian's soul; it is doubly sweet at Geneva. In it is confidence and strength. I an not a deputy of any society; but I did not wisl to pass by you, without coming to offer you the hand of fellowship. Geneva celebrates a jubilee in memory of the birth of the reformation. What I see here tells me that the reformation. the design of the atonement to remove. And it does remove them. It washes away the singusty, until the year last past. "But now," says the Report, "we are cheered with the fact, that between \$400 and \$500 of our funds will to to gladden other portions of our country, and carry the blessings of salvation to the far distant West,"

The receipts of the Society the past year have been \$1074, 02, nearly double those of the present \$1074, 03, nearly double those of the far is his that truth called the atonement, which is instrumental in effecting this great the Christian answer the question is not yet of its burial. The coat of arms of the station, who presided at the which is instrumental in effecting this great which is instrumental in effecting this great the Christian answer the question is not yet of its burial. The coat of arms of the station, who presided at the meeting, Mrs. and Mr. Skardon, Mrs. Col., shange? Let the Christian answer the question is not yet of its burial. The coat of arms of the station, who presided at the meeting, Mrs. and Mr. Skardon, Mrs. Col., shange? It the Christian answer the question is not yet of its burial. The coat of arms of the station, who presided at the meeting, Mrs. and Mr. Skardon, Mrs. Col., shange, are enbeated to assemble at 10 to clock. Among them were Colonel Skardon, or commanding the station, who presided at the meeting, Mrs. and Mr. Skardon, Mrs. Col., shange, are enbeated to assemble at 10 to clock. Among them were Colonel Skardon, which is instrumental in effecting this state truth called the atonement, which is instrumental in effecting this state truth called the atonement, which is instrumental in effecting the station, who presided at the meeting, Mrs. and Mr. Skardon, Mrs. Col., shange, are enbeared to assemble at 10 to clock. Among

one by which even half the time usually required to attain a knowledge of a foreign language is considerably abridged; indeed the progress made by the pupils was such as to elicit one general observation, that it would have required six months to have brought English boys to the same degree of efficiency. At the close of the examination prizes were distributed, and the European part of the company set down to a dejeune, given by their host Capt. Wade.

[Mofussil Akhbar.]

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY IN GENEVA.

The following notice of the annual meeting of the Evangelical Society, and of the school of Theology in Geneva, is from a correspondent of the New York Observer, dated Bolbec, (Lower Seine.) 23d Sept. 1835. A bridged from the Observer of the 14th inst.

On Thesalay, August 25th, the Evangelical Society of Geneva held a meeting under the present of an account of the venerable Mr. Cramer Audcond. In his address he spoke on the progress of the spirit of association in Christian labors in general; and, in particular, in the works undertaken by evangelical Society of Romes, which were multiplying in a gratifying manner. The canton of Berne, for example, which (not long since) had no evangel-

aborers.

1 regret to be compelled to abridge the account. But enough is given to call forth from all Christians solemn thanks to the Lord. A noble and magnificent spectacle now is offered in all parts of the globe by the true disciples of God, the Saviour. Their labors, funds, and sacrifices are all increased. Every year shows us that the work of evangelization advances, and that the zeal of Christians finds new methods to display itself. Glory be to God, and not to us, the same property of the same prices of the same property of the same prices. Man always brings, even to his best enterprises, many infirmities and deficiencies; but God makes kingdom upon earth, and the signs of the time seem to promise an abundant harvest.

1 am, &c.

G. DE F. SANDWICH ISLANDS MISSION.

From Warriner's "Croise of the Potomac."

On Monday and Tuesday a council of the
ing and chiefs was held, for the consideration On Monday and Tuesday a council of the king and chiefs was held, for the consideration of topics presented by the foreign residents through Commondore Downes. Mr. Bingham was present as interpreter. The following is the substance of what passed on the occasion. are tolerated, and that no person is banished for his religious opinions. It was however allowed that Roman Catholic countries, particularly Spain, Portugal, and Italy, do not hold to the principles of toleration. Mr. Bingham remark-ed that the Jesuits had been repeatedly expelled from European states. Another observed that it was for their interference with government, and that those who did interfere ought to be ex-

patible with the free institutions of America. This was granted.

Another remarked that the Jesuits were tolerated in America. Mr. Bingham said, "I presume they are." Commodore Downes did not approve of the punishment of any of the subjects of the king, for difference of opinion on religious matters. On this the king signified that it was not for entertaining different opinions, but for worshipping images, in violation ons, but for worshipping images, in violation of the laws of God, and in disobedience to his of the laws of God, and in disobedience to his own orders. He might also have added, that his royal brother and predecessor had probibited image worship; an event at which every Christian rejoiced. A complaint was next made, that some of the islanders were subjected to a severer task than others, because they would not part with their images. This was a complaint against the government, and not against the missionaries. It was alleged also, that a boat had been seized and detained for having carried some abandoned women on board a ship, sarried some abandoned women on board a ship and that this was a severer punishment than the crime deserved. The fact was simply this. The boat was seized for carrying off women involution of the tabu, the captain was fixed fitten dollars, and the boat was detained as securing for the control of the tabulance of of tabula rity for the payment of the fine. One of the residents stated that Kaahumanu had told him she say that to you, through me, as interpreter "Yes, Sir," was the reply. "No, Sir," sa Mr. B. "never by me as interpreter. Y Mr. B. "never by me to drink brandy every day, and give rum to people that work for me;" but she replied, "I do not wish to assent to it." Another charge had reference to billiards, but was of a nature too unimportant to be dwealt upon. This was the substance of the delates in council assembly the same thing for which they censured th onaries, I leave for others to judge. It should be remembered, also, that the rulers of a semi-barbarous people necessarily have re-course in some measure to absolute authority; and we are not to judge of their proceedings on the same principles, precisely, that among free and enlightened nations. M ham said, that the chief shan never consenues to the Jesuits remaining on the island as mission-aries; that from their first landing, the late queen Kaahumanu insisted upon their return; that about eight months previous to their de-parture, the king and chiefs, as a body, ordered them positively to leave the country in three months; and that when they remained even eight months, saying they had no yessel in which eight months, saying they had no vessel in which o embark, Kaahumanu said she would fit out one herself to carry them, and that intelligent nen gave it as their opinion that she had an indouhted right so to do. Possibly if the Jeuits had not been sent out of the country, they night have fomented a civil war, in favor of th

always been wont to do.

The conduct of Commodore Downes t wards Mr. Biegham and the other missionaries, was uniformly concteous, and they on their part maintained the same deportment towards him. To the chiefs he spoke very respectfully of the objects, pursuits, and snerifices of the missionaries, and of their claim upon the support, encouragement and protection of the rulers. What he said in council was chiefly concerning the government, and his remarks were directed to the king and chiefs.

A complaint was made while we were at Honolalu, that the government had adopted the ten commandments as the lassis of their civil code; but I can see no reason why the laws dictated by divine wisdom, and uttered in thunder from the mount, may not be as applicable to the Sandwich islanders as they were to the Hebrew commonwealth. Mr. Birgham and the other missionaries, was

Much was said against the missionaries for not encouraging agriculture; but the evil exists in the nature of the government, and while things continue as they are, little will be effect-ed. The islanders have few inducements to labor. The government is similar to the old feudal system introduced into England in the twelfth century by William the Conqueror; a twelfth century by William the Conqueror; a system of oppression, exposed to all the incon-veniences incident to that species of civil polity. veniences incident to that species of civil polity. The supreme legislative power is lodged in the king and the council of his chiefs. The people, however, are in a greater or less degree dependent upon the simple authority of the king. He levies taxes upon them at his pleasure; he neither gives nor sells them any land, that they can hold as their own. He allows them the tuse of it, but they are liable to be removed at his will, notwithstanding any improvements that may have been made. Such things have often occurred. When a man brings produce to market and sells it for a certain sum, one half must go to the king, and if afterwards his royal market and sells it for a certain sum, one half must go to the king, and if afterwards his royal majesty wishes for the other half, he takes that also without the least scruple. Where then is the encouragement for the people to exert themselves? They are poor, and must be, so long as the present system exists. Efforts have sometimes been made by the foreign residents, to impress the mind of the visitor with the idea that the want of finely cultivated plantations is to be attributed to the influence of the missionthries. Yet an experiment was fairly made, by Yet an experiment was fairly made, by h it was satisfactorily proved that they which it was satisfactorily proved that they themselves would not encourage agriculture. A large plantation stocked with cotton was suffered to waste on the ground, because not an individual foreigner would purchase it. The products of the islands are not the most abundant. The sandal wood has failed, and some other means of acquiring wealth must be resorted to. The land is rich and night yield produce to almost any amount. An extensive trade might be esany amount. An extensive train is and the islands, though it may be a long time before the islanders will wake up to the importance of the subject. They have but little enterprise. Few have trades, except those who are employed in printing and book binding. Most of the natives are idle, and this is owing, in a great measure, to the climate and their diet, which is chiefly the taro, arum esculeatum, a nutritious vegetable. It may also arise, in part, as I have already inited, from the want of encouragement to r. Notwithstanding the idle habits of the labor. Notwithstanding the idle habits of the natives, they are a very kind and affectionate people. The king is to appearance a very intelligent young man, but when we saw him, was under a bad influence. The residents were constantly pouring into his cars a torrent of abuse against the missionaries, and were devising every expedient in their power to prejudice his mind against them. They were contriving also to corrupt his morals. It seems desirable that he should have constantly hy his side some judicious person as an adviser. It side some judicious person as an adviser. It would add much to the cause of the mission, if gentlemen of talents and piety, who are friendly to the missionaries, would go there and settle. Men of this character are much needed. They might advise with the king, and by their I ney hight awise win the king, will practices, and put a stop to all scandal against the missionaries. A pious merchant might obtain a handsome living there, and do a vast amount of good by his example. If the natives found him a man of integrity, they would soon patronize him. But when all is said, the missionaries have very little to fear from their enemies. Like the burning bush beheld by Moses in the bool of Midian, they may be encompassed with

eriment, and is either very tima, or she intu-rally lacks energy; but she sustains an excel-lent character, and is believed to be pious. While we lay at Honolulu, our men were permitted to go on shore, where rum in abun-dance was sold them. I was informed by a native, that if Kaahumanu were fiving, this would

rate in some of their accounts of the Pacific ishaids, than could have been desired. Their style is sometimes so warm and glowing, as to give wrong impressions of the things they describe. They estimate the general grade of refinement among the people higher than it will bear. The whole population of the islands is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand. Only contains about thirty thousand, and Honolulu, its principal town, which is the capital of all the islands, contains about mire thousand. all the islands, contains about nine thousand. Of the whole population, about one in fifty, as I was informed on good authority, dress c

in number.
At the public entertainments, which Mr. wart describes, the great mass of the splendid furniture displayed, was borrowed from the foreign residents for the occasion. While I

The king and his retinue were dressed in suits of blue broadcloth. The greater part of the male population are destitute of hats. Their

The people are doubtless advancing in civiligation, and this must be entirely owing to the

Were he to be taken away, it would be a serious loss to the mission, as a man of his character is constantly needed at Honoldu. The
missionaries are all laborious men, and devise
the best means for the benefit of the people.

For many toilsome years, they have stood forth

Much was said against the missionaries for | as the undaunted champions of the laws of God | gy diminishes. Is not the PRESS a grand instru- were sent to their own homes. Ko Sanlone, a | as well confess it—it gives us pain to hear peo- its subjects good men; how far it leads to their own homes. as the undaunted champions of the opposition and the rights of man, and all the opposition in the rights of mind, and the rights of man, and all the opposition against them proves, to any unbiassed mind, that the gospel is preached there in its purity. The city of Ephesus was once in an uproar because their craft was in danger. The foreign residents oppose the gospel, because it teaches the natives better to understand their rights, and prevents their being so easily imposed upon am happy to acknowledge my indebtedness to an nappy to acknowledge my indebtedness to the foreign residents for many acts of civility and kindness, and regret that they should op-pose the efforts of the missionaries on the ground of selfishness. I cannot but hope that the time is not far distant when their opposition will cease, and that they will be disposed to exert their influence on the side of religion and mo-rality.

> APPEAL OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE AMER-ICAN TRACT SOCIETY.
> TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

The American Tract Society rely for support and continued existence upon the benefactions of the friends of the Redeemer. However suited the ORGANIZTION may be to achieve grand results, the good dispensed must be limited by the available resources. The institution may be viewed as a medium through which the wants of a dying world are disclosed to the churches, and the churches are enabled to relieve those wants. From these considerations, the Committee, in soliciting renewed and increased co-

mittee, in soliciting renewed and increased co-operation from the Christian community, are induced to express the grounds on which the application is sustained. The character of the publications issued fur-nishes a first claim. Approved by a committee consisting of a member from each of five reliconsisting of a member from each of five religious denominations, these publications embrace the best evangelical treatises of all ages; are scriptural, devotional, include a great variety of topics, and are accommodated to the circumstances of persons in all conditions of life. They are of different sizes, from the four page Tract—a single leaf of the tree of life—to the sich dustre the second yar, Doddridge, Flavel, and kindred writers. Some valuable productions of old authors, which might oftherwise be inaccessible to the common reader, have been republished, while the first reader, have been repaintshed, while the first talents of the present age also enrich the collec-tion; thus furnishing, at the simple cost, a safe and thorough system of essential Christian doc-

The extent to which these works are and may be circulated attackes additional importance to the enterprise. Since the formation of the Society, more than 800,000,000 have been printed, exclusive of \$65,000 appropriated to spread religious knowledge into pagan and foreign lands. New facilities for extending the circulation are continually developing; and at the anaiversary in May last, it was "resolved to endeavor, as soon as practicable, to supply with the standard engaged a solve the other contributions." evangelical volumes the entire accessible population of the United States." Large do will be necessary to supply the poor and desti-tute who are analle to purchase. It is also thought to be of great importance that LIBRA-RIES should be provided for the use of seamen, and bootmen on our canals and internal waters. Connected with our extended and increa sengers by whom these books may be read. For the successful prosecution of this plan, thousands of dollars will be required; but the probable advantages far exceed the expense. To this subject the attention of merchants is

hand of Midian, they may be encompassed with flames, but will never be consumed.

The government of the islands is chiefly in the hands of the females. The king cannot act independently of them, and so long as the chiefs remain on the side of virtue and piety, little danger is to be apprehended. Kaahumanu, the late regent, died six weeks previous to our arrival. She was a woman of influence and enterprise, and her loss was deeply felt by all. The present regent, the king's prine minister, is wholly unaequainted with the affairs of government, and is either very timid, or she naturally lacks energy, but she sustains an excel-induced our countrymen! May Where these books are in general use and ex-tensively read, revivals of religion have been frequent; Christians have grown in grace; and impenitent sinners have been led to propose the momentous inquiry, "what must we do to be saved?" May the hallowed leaven be diffused. among the millions of our countrymen! May
the blessing of the Lord rest upon the distribution! What divine results may be anticipated!
The personal Christian effort elicited in connectionwith the circulation of the Society's publications

ment of the islands, the present system is persuper to the best that can prevail under existing circumstances. When the people become more sulightened, the system of government points. the committee conceive to be eminently calculated to advance the degrest interests of our American Zion. gage as Tract visiters; while the warnings and invitations of the Bible are periodically repeatchanged, and the evils be corrected.

In accounts of missionary operations, we are to the visiter and the visited are incalcul. The Christian is quickened, the sinner alarmed. Conviction of sin by the Holy Ghos is personal; and success in laboring for the souls of men must depend under God, in a great degree, upon the personal character of the efforts employed. Such has been the divine blessing upon these movements in the city of New-York, (where more than one Thousand visi-TERS try would constitute an annual aggregate of nearly twenty thousand hopeful conversions; a secret, powerful agency, pervading every de-partment of human society, and distilling, like the gentle dew upon the tender grass, without confusion, promoting the piety of the fireside and the devotion of the closet and the heart. In I was informed on good authority, dress completely in the European costume, while one seventh are partially clad. The residue go naked, excepting the narrow cloth about the loins. Inoticed at church on the Sabbath, several

forded to kindred institutions. Aside from the wide circulation given to various treatises which illustrate the topics constituting the basis of these benevolent associations, it devolves on every Tract visiter—in addition to direct endear the descriptions of the context of the Secretary in the electric of which we shall be be be society. The Society have really leaving the Society, the benefit of which we shall be very leaving the Society. The Society have really leaving the Society, the benefit of which we shall be very leaving the Society. The Society have really leaving the Society, the benefit of which we shall be very leaving the Society. The Society have really leaving the Society, the benefit of which we shall be very leaving the Society. The Society have really leaving the Society, the benefit of which we shall be very leaving the Society. The Society have really leaving the Society, the benefit of which we shall be very leaving the Society. The Society have really leaving the Society, the society of the Society have really leaving the Society. The Society have really leaving the Society and the Society have really leaving the Society and the Society have really leaving the Society and the Society and the Society have really leaving the Society and the Society cheerfully award to Mr. Stewart the credit of having done better justice than any other writer I have seen, to the peculiar and varied scenery of the Pacific islands, I cannot but regret that he should not in every instance have shown equal accuracy, in speaking of the character and policy of the character of the name of the nam sciliary influence upon other plans of moral aprovement and reformation.

The present condition, as involving the future

make population are destitute of hats. Their sciences consists simply of a strip of cloth around loins, and in some instances, with the addiof a tapa thrown over the shoulders. The present condition, as involving the future property of a tapa thrown over the shoulders. The national arcsources of North America are supposed to be adequate to sustain 400,000,000 of human heings. Since the revolution, the population leings. and under the gospel. We must look back a few years, and see what the islanders were, in order to estimate what the missionaries have accomplished. The church in all ages has had her reverses and conflicts. Tribulation has ever marked her course, and it is not to be expected that the Sandwich Islands should be expected to the Mississippi, nearly all are now againsted with the prows of commerce; and those stunenders wilds, as they melt away before the pected that the Sandwich Islands should be exempt from such calamities.

The 15th day of Agust had been appointed as the day on which we were to sail, and I bade as the day on which we were to sail, and I bade as the day on which we were to sail, and I bade as the day on which we were to sail, and I bade as the day on which we were to sail, and I bade as the day on which we were to sail, and I bade as the day on which we were to sail, and I bade as the day on which we were to sail, and I bade as the day on which we were to sail, and I bade as the base of the great lakes, you recognise floating palastic them with regret. They have breen very kind to me, and I had formed a firm attachment to them. Many of the gentlemen of the ship had made them presents, and just before we sailed, the soun of two hundred dollars was contributed by the officers and crew to purchase a bell for the church, and about one hundred dollars for the orphan school. I have ever believed the missionaries to be good men, and doing extensive good, and I have far stronger reasons to believe it now. Mr. Bingham, however much he may have been abused, is a man of talents, and active in the discharge of his duties. Were he to be taken away, it would be a serious loss to the mission, as a man of his character is constantly needed at Honolulu. The missionaries are all laborious men, and devise.

entality in hands of the friends of Christ, and mentality in hands of the friends of Christ, and in union with their personal efforts, for counteracting the progress of infidelity and irreligion, and saving the nation and the continent from moral desolution? Here a ray of hope glears in upon the thickening darkness. Nor should we overlook the arrangements of providence, in placing us under a form of government, where we enjoy liberty of conscience, not only in worshipping Gud according to our own perin worshipping God according to our own per-ceptions of truth, but in employing our energies for extending the dominion of Christianits to the myriads who are dispersing over all our borders. These leadings of providence are the voice of God—they are the shepherd's crook, pointing to the green pastures and still waters

of the nuflennium.

The claims of the Society are immeasurably strengthened by the openings existing to spread the Gospet by the press in pagan and foreign LANDS. To imparting the knowledge of Christ to the 600,000,000 in unevangelized nations, unwavering faith in the divine promises discerns no insuperable obstacle. Already are Christian books sought with avidity, and read with eagerness. The natives themselves co-operate with onaries in scattering them among the peo-Since the Society was first enabled by the more imperative. Within four years the Co more imperative. mittee have deemed it necessary to enlarge the annual appropriation sevenfold, viz. from \$5000 to \$35,000; and this is thought to be the least amount which should be transmitted during the Society's current year, ending on the 15th of April next. Shall an enterprise, so auspiciously commenced, he left unfinished? When the leaves of the tree of life are already falling far and wide for the healing of the nations, and every effort has been crowned with such signal success will the church stop short in her career, and say the can do no more? The Committee expect bet things, and wait in full confidence for a sa things, and wait in full confidence for a satis-factory pecuniary response to this application; a response which, in conjunction with the nu-merous appeals that continually reach us from our foreign missionaries, will impel the Society to accelerated action. For such results we hope—for such results we pray, in reference both to our own and to foreign lands.

Benevolent enterprises for the conversion of the world constitute a bond of divine sympathy uniting in one the members of Christ's mystica body on earth and in heaven. Lesser distinc ions are here lost in a common ardor to benefi nankind. One spirit—the spirit of benevolence un," we are made meet to participate at the inheritance of the saints in light, ours, we invite them "not to the mount that burned with fire—but to mount Zion, to the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem; to the general assembly and church of the first born, whose names are written in heaven, and to Jesus, the mediator of the new covenant."
Here our hearts, prayers, and benefactions may
flow together in an uncorrupted and incorruptible current of charity, and of "thope that mak-

oth to our own and to foreign lands.

ch not ashamed, because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts."

As religious reading will ever serve to promote the Christian graces, the American Tract Society may remain, and its name be familiar on the lips and to the ears of those who shall share the latter day glory of the church. But our time is short. Great as is the work to be done for a perishing world, our labors will soon terminate. Whatever we do must be done quickly. Yearly death makes affecting encronehments upon our numbers. Yet let us not be disheartened; but, pressing onward with renewed vigor, remember, though we fall in the conflict, the victory is certain, and TRUTH WILL PREVAIL. " He that overco ill things; and I will be his God, and he shall

my son," saith the Lord Almighty. Brethren! With these imperfect sugges-ons, the Tract Cause, the offspring of Heaven -no longer an infant, but reared by your benevolence into gigantic dimensions, again knocks at your door, and appealing to each disciple of NISH ME WITH ADEQUATE MEANS TO DO YOUR WORK FOR JESUS CHRIST.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Religious Herald recommends that the Baptist denomination secede; that they relin-Society, and take immediate steps for forming a society of our own. It further recommends if we understand it, that a new English translation be made under the auspices of the denomination : and to facilitete these objects, he proposes, that a Convention be immediately called. We cannot concur with our esteemed brother of the Herald

these opinions. We have already expressed our views upor as what we are now about to offer upon the expe-diency of forming a new Bible Society are based

diency of forming a new Binie Society are used upon the supposition that we are to have no new translation into the English language.

It would not be wise to form a new Bible Society; because, 1. The American Bible Society can formish a supply for all circulations in the English language, at a cheaper rate than we could manuacture them for ourselves. 2. We have a large amount of finds in the American have a large amount of funds in the Ar peaking of the character planed. The Committee ardently wish that every philanthropist may correctly estimate the treatment when the greater part of the TRACT CAUSE in its distribution, its only object would be to raise funds, which must be paid into the efficiency and power of the TRACT CAUSE in its distribution. Should the improvement and reformation. the treasury of our Foreign Mission a greater amount than we ever have, or ever might receive from that source. 4. We do not say that the resources of the denomination will not warrant such a measure, for we believe them to be this, that the condition of our benevolen-ions generally, does not warrant our at tempting any new organization that requires any considerable resources either in men or money.

We shall speak to the question of a new tran-lation hereafter.— Christian Walchman.

native convert, who had been deputed by the misnative convert, who had been deputed by the mis-sion rices as a preaching assistant, was arrested and imprisoned for twelve days, fined three hun-dred rupees, and finally released with a strict pro-bition from preaching, under penalty of death. Many of the converts of Rangoon had fied to the jungle to escape persecution, and great efforts were made by the governor to seize them all. Mrs. Howard says that in consequence of these persecutions, the natives within the walls of Rangoon would not receive tracts from her husband, but those without the walls accept-ed them eagerly. There was no preaching, none of the missionaries understanding the language, and their native assistants and interpreters having been obliged to ffy or secrete themselves. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.—Bishop Wilson of Calcutta, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Milnor, of N. Y. thus! speaks of the America a Missionaries in India and Burmah, none of whom, we

with them much pleasure. They are filling lu-dia, Ceylon, and the Burman empire. The mis-sionaries from America seem able, well-inform-ed, pious, devoted, self-denying men, with little or no party spirit. If they proceed as they do, and England is as tardy as she now is in send-

I have been much struck with the separate talents and piety of those whom I have seen. The immense population of your United States, their vigor of intellect, their simplicity of manners, appear to mark them out for great things in the diffusive work of the gospel of Christ our

And this leads me to inquire whether your Episcopal missionaries could not come out here, as well as your Presbyterian, and Inde pendent, and Baptist. O if you could send us some holy men, Swartz-like in their spirit, full of love to Christ, mild and gracious in their spirit, and well read in Christian antiquities, it would be a blooking included? a blessing indeed!"

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CONCERT OF PRAY En.—The following notice has been forwarded for insertion in the Observer, by the Rev. Dr. Reed, of London. It will doubtless meet with a cordial response from the churches in this country

"At a meeting of the Board of the Congregational Ministers, held at the Congregational Eibrary, London, September 15th, 1835, it was resolved unanimously.

That the churches of America be affectionately ting apart the first Monday in the new year, Jan. 4, ting apart the first Monday in the new year, Jan. 4, 1836, as a day of special humilation and prayer, for an increasing measure of divine influence, as necessary to promote unity among the churches, peace between the nations, and humble, Zealous and combined exertion for the conversion of the World."

[N. Y. Observer

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, Dec. 4, 1835.

EDITORIAL.

Publisher. The Editor is glad to hear so good an account of his labors. He himself sees many imperfections in them, which it will be his endeavor to avoid the coming year.

The increase of the subscription list, though small, is gratifying. Contrary to our expectation, two other religious papers have been established since the commencement of our labors here, each of which has di verted a portion of our patronage, Still, our list has increased, and we are encouraged to hope for still greater additions.

That, however, is a point of secondary important to the Editor. Our business is, to make such a paper as people ought to be pleased with and support If we do that, we perform our duty. They are responsible for the rest; nor have we any great reason to fear that the Christian public, generally, will not treat us as well as we deserve. Hitherto, we have found more reason for solicitude, lest we should not ED ME INTO STRENGTH AND VIGOR, SO NOW FUR- deserve the treatment with which we have been fa-

REVIVALS.

An interesting revival of religion is now enjoyed at West Boylston. The prospects of its continuance are very encouraging. West Boylsston is one of the towns where special efforts have been made to promote attendance on

Public Worship.
On the second Sabbath in November, 22 persons united by profession with the Congregational church in the East Parish, Haverhill, Mass. We hope to have a more full account of the progress of religion in this Parish during the present year, when the facts are more fully developed.

In a parish in Vermont, there have been, within about six months, about 20 instances of apparent conversion, which seem, on careful in quiry, to be the legitimate fruit of Sabhath School instruction. Sabbath School Reports are apt to be so constructed, as virtually to claim so sustained by the assistance of Bible Society, the benefit of which we shall lose all the instances of conversion among their members, as converted through their influence; where as it has not been proved, though we believe it is true, that the number of conversions among children and youth is any greater now, than it was before Sabbath Schools were introduced. Generally, the converts in those schools are the very persons in whom early piety might be expected, if those schools had no existence. 13; one in 16,538. Communicants, 700; one Aware of this fact, we have been very particular in our inquiries, and are satisfied that these 20 conversions are the legitimate results of the influence of the Sabbath School. We hope a particular account will be given to the public.

In years past, accounts of revivals have been written, and published, and read, by some, in the hope that the minister and church who should study the account of one revival, would be able, by imitation, to make another like it. Especially it has been thought that, by comparing the accounts of many revivals, the philosophy of revivals might be learned "by the inductive method;" and then we should know how to "produce revivals," and "conduct revivals," manage revivals," and every thing of the kind. All this would doubtless be well if religion were a thing to be learned "by the inductive method;" that is, by throwing away our Bibles. and trying experiments on mankind, and watching the results, till we had learned, not by divine revelation, but by comparing our own experiments, what doctrines and measures are the error is greatest in those states, the popula- his readers may be aware of the exishest adapted to reform men. But, as things are, we have no faith in it. Our " inductions," at best, can only teach us, slowly and imperfectly. and with large admixtures of error, what we may find at once, plain and pure, in the word of God. He who subjects his own mind most entirely and unreservedly to the influence of the moting the salvation of men. Indeed,—we may which prevails in every part of the Union makes!

With respect to editorial articles, the case

ple talk about "conducting" and "managing" from breaking any of the ten revivals of religion. The language seems to Of this, we can judge but very in spring from a wrong state of mind in the speak-knowing how many there are of one se er; a state in which the agency of men is more another; for members of the same sect. thought of, than the agency of God; a state of rent quarters of the Union, may be mind, in which the speaker is nearly, if not each other. quite, prepared to resort to tricks of real " management," to accomplish the objects of a reviser SECRETARIES OF THE A. B. C. F. N val; in which the influence of the Holy Spirit is val; in which the influence of the Holy Spirit is regarded, perhaps, as an indispensably necestary of the Central Board of For sary force, like the steam on a rail-road, without which the "train" of desirable events cannot be made to move on,-but yet, a force which the moral engineer knows how to get up and direct, as he shall find necessary for the accom-plishment of his purposes. When human and divine agency are viewed thus, all that rever-tofore, for which he is responsible divine agency are viewed thus, all that reverence, with which the work of God's Spirit derson is to corresp should be viewed, is lost; revivals no longer appear too sacred to be tampered with by experiments; the spirit of real, Christian piety periments; the spirit of real, Christian piety leaves them; and they degenerate into mere exhibitions of fanaticism or imposture, or, more pond with the mis probably, of both combined. Such, we believe, is the downward tendency, from which the use is the downward tendency, from which the use of such language has its origin, and which the use of such language inevitably promotes. It may be years from its first commencement, before this downward movement becomes perceptible this downward movement becomes perceptible. States; and will occasionally to common observers,-especially to those who themselves partake of it; years before the purity of revivals is so affected by it, as to appear in with the General Agents of of revivals is so affected by it, as to appear in he general state of the churches; yet it is real, and will, in the end, be rapid and manifestly

We publish notices of revivals, therefore, not hat others may attempt to ape them, but that all may be excited to praise the "Author and Finisher" of the faith of all who believe.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MISSIONARIES. On Sabbath evening last, the following missiona-

ies of the American Board received their instructions

at the Odeon. Rev. William C. Jackson and wife, who go to Pretrizond, to join Mr. Johnston. Rev. Story Heird, Rev. John F. Lanneau, Rev. James L. Thompn, and Miss Betsey Tilden, to the mission in Syria and the Holy Land. All go directly to Smyrna. ence, Mr. Jackson goes by Constantinople and the Black Sea to Trebizond, and the others to Beyrout. The order of exercises was, I. Prayer, by Prof. Hadduck, of Dartmouth College. 2. Questions to the Missionaries, by Rev. R. Anderson, one of the Secretaries. 3. Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Rogers. 4. Instructions, by Mr. Anderson. 5. Address to the Missionaries, by Rev. G. W. Blagden. 6. Prayer and Benediction by Rev. Dr. Fay.

The Odeon was crowded, and the exercises were highly interesting. The Missionaries are expecting

the son's Visit. The table appears to be Temperance on that day, particularly ompiled with care, from official documents.

In New England, the population is 1,445,11. The ministers are 2079; one to 936. The

Boston, in May last, which is as follows: nicants are 252,055, one in 7. 7.

The ministers are 1773; one to 1079. The ages and con nicants are 182,470; one in 10. 4. In New Jersey, the population is 320,779.

nunicants, 21,000; one to 15. 3. The ministers are 1133; one to 1189. The

ommunicants, 179,305; one to 7. 6. In Ohio, the population is 937,679. The

ministers, 601; one to 1572. The communiants, 86,460; one in 10. 8. In Indiana, the population is 341,582. The

misters, 318; one to 1074. Communicants, \$4,826; one in 9, 8, Illinois; some great typographical error ren-

ers the return useless. Delaware, population 76,739. Ministers, 18; one in 4263. Communicants, 2289; one

Maryland, population, 446,913. Ministers,

511; one to 2390. Communicants, 104,000; one taken to put a copy of it into every the State of New York, and in various in 11. 6.

North Carolina, population, 738,470. Minsters, 307; one to 2405. Churches, 468. Communicants, 28,800; one in 25. 6. Methodists pres, on the day not reported.

South Carolina and Georgia, population, 1,098,025. Ministers, 736; one to 1493. municants, 153,300; one in 7. 2.

Mississippi, population, 136,000. Ministers, in February, 1836, as many times as many

115; one to 1182. Communicants, 14,011; one convenient. Louisiana, population, 215,000. Ministers,

in 3007. Tennessee, population, 684,000. Ministers, the various charges connected with the above 466; one to 1467. Communicants, 60,000; one Mr. Hale's Professorship. We believe

426; one to 1615. Communicants, 66,160; one that the present attack upon the College, Missouri, population, 140,000. Ministers, 156; is unjust.

ne in 897. Communicants, 13,476; one in

lians, and 184 ministers in New England, 208 them a place in our columns; but we isters and 16,500 communicants in New allow them to write in our name. York, and 340 ministers and 42,807 commu- reasons for this decision, which, with usnicants in Pensylvania, belonging to "miscel- absolutely conclusive. ancous" denominations. The population is given according to the is responsible for the general influence

tion of ministers and communicants to the It is sometimes his duty to publish whole population, therefore, is too large; and containing mischievous errors,tion of which has increased the most since 1830. those errors, and know how to meet After all, the proportion of ministers and com- may publish, too, the reasonings of other micants to the whole population is not so points on which his own mind is under

much greater in New England, than at the order that the subject may be discussed West and South, as has been supposed. We want, now, statistics of the effects of reli-

ligion in the different parts of the United States. fluence which the fact of their publication Bible, will be best furnished for usefulness in pro- We want to be informed, how far the religion be expected to exert.

No. 49-VOL. XX.

respondence to the Am. Board for Foreign Missions at its last has accepted his appointment, and duties of his office. The three Secr pond with the missionaries amon can Indians, and with candidate been designated to those mission the Missionary Herald. Mr. Ar seminaries and colleges, and niversaries of auxiliary and cities. In case of the absence either Secretary, the duties of will devolve upon his asso be addressed to them ind be addressed to them individually ance with the arrangement just sta to the "Secretaries of the A. B. C. sionary Rooms, Cornhill, Bo

In prosecuting the arduous we upon them, the Secretaries feel a-prayers and active co-operation of of the Board. Thus sustained and and avoiding all engagements inc their trust, and keeping aloof for they will be permitted to share, a revered predecessors, in the blessedness tributing efficiently to the spread of P among the heathen.

SIMULTANEOUS TEMPERANCE MEST

The last Tuesday in February h commended by the American Temperate ciety, as a day for Simultaneous Tempe Meetings throughout the United States, great benefits which have resulted from s neetings in years past, have led the Ex-The following statements are derived from a table, appended to the Narrative of Drs. Reed and Matheson's Visit. The table are the support of the support of

" As it has been proved, by the exp In New York, the population is 1,913,508, thousands in this and other

only course in which it can be ra The ministers, 211; one to 1520. The com- ed that intemperate persons will ever In Pennsylvania, the population is 1,347,672.

The ministers are 1133; one to 1189. The ministers are 1133; one to 1189. The

"Resolved, that the more extensively an versally this course is adopted by all free temperance, the more rapid, in our view be the progress, and the more complete t umphs of the Temperance Reformation

Report of the American Ter Report of the American Temperance Soci from p. 22 to p. 32, showing the benefits of stinence from the use as a beverage of all re

icating drink.
3. To the facts, that this Report, which in 34. This includes only Presbyterians and viewed as one of the most import Society has ever issued, can be Maryland, population, 446,913. Ministers, the thousand, in a pamphlet form, at a copy, by Seth Bliss, No. 5 Corolin in 8. 2.

Virginia, population, 1,211,272. Ministers.

Virginia, population, 1,211,272. Ministers. good to mankind.

Alabama, population, 308,000. Ministers.

227; one to 1357. Communicants, 23,816; one in 12. 9. Cor. Sec. Am. Temp

PROFESSOR HALE AND DARTMOUTH COLLE -A pamphlet has lately been put into our defending the Trustees of Dartmouth College may rely on the correctness of its str Kentucky, population, 688,000. Ministers, we believe that the candid reader will be the way, commenced before Prof. Hale's rea

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

In this table are included Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopa-Editors sometimes do. We are glad to

With respect to communications, the E usus of 1830. The other returns are proba- fact of their insertion. He is bound to bly of the latest dates obtainable. The proportihey be such as will do more good than ter understood. He is not answerable for

He is justly held response ght and every word they of the facts stated, the nt, the soundness of the of the language, in short, tins to them. Je, is a fault in the edite fault in an editorial artic

ags of another person,er. We have several ecision, each of which

ficient to justify it. efore, we receive com litorial style, i. e: contain as "we think," "we ask," bly alter the language, or To do otherwise, appear cuse correspondents of

ETTER OF GERRIT SMITH, ES every part of the land, who empts to put down Aboliti "Tappan is rich," of the South. Gerrit Smit richer still, and is wor hundred times, than all w ened from joining them to do not know that all the have frightened a single to hem. Indeed, it is difficu folly, or the wickedness posing abolitionists, to which have exhorted us, was the about all that they could. adertakings, to act on public north, had been complete fai Thompson had lectured er, and made almost no conve the Anti-Slavery triumvirate by solemn resolutions in their evention. Abner Kneeland a Adams" had overthrown th e discussion." Their " protraction of sixteen days at Andover wi

'agitators' must have gone continue to have influence a the instigators of mobs may th for it. Mr. Smith's letter sh influence works. I, we do not think that Mr. Smith The fact, that he has joine will be made known to multit ot read his explanations. By as sanctioning all the faults of tha the faults against which he has hear of it; an act, therefore, w more men than it will correct as performed an act, which will in his opinion, the society,

ailure. The "bursting of the York, when Thompson denot

at them many friends, and gain

They were making leeway

sarty itself was getting more r

of free discussion, without j We will not be driven to e between two positions, both o dieve to be wrong. We will no rage others to do, what we beli at good may come, or that be preserved. We shall ma of free discussion and lawful ac ig slavery, by discussing it freely prove; and having done this, sl ent with God. We believe and not Mr. Smith's must be m re discussion will cease to be any ght to choose between two par

is fit to join. This act, we ar

more to confirm the Society i

SOUND DOCTRINE. a is the caption placed over the tions in the last Boston Record of that paper has arrayed him ming, against abolitionism has not censed, in season on, to oppose its principles and its yethe publishes as 'sound doe than that embrace the whole than breadth, the heighth and diamism, ape, of Garrisonism. I cy, in publishing these as sound to be opposes Abolitionism, mean restood that Abolitionists hold of the than these? If so, let him show the cy will "show the difference" bet Garrisonism. The resolution referenced.

will be preserved entire.

anothed. That man has no moral sider and hold man as property a to do so is a sin offensive to Gor-ms to man, which should instant that, in this sense, all slavery ou-melintely abolished. this is in perfect consistency with

which we have advocated in p es, by the pen, and by the press numer of 1807, in our early Garrison will not attempt to ary, by quotations from our wr es us as " pro-slavery." This resolution is in strict conformit ne of President Young, of Kente s that the claim of property ou a up immediately; that a day of at which the slave shall becon that the intervening time be dev training, by which the slave she om; and that, meanwhile, fo e slave and not for the profit of the aster ought to retain his legal co slave. This Mr. Garrison deno gradualism."

ber 4, 1835. OL. XX. w far it keeps justly held responsible for ery word they contain; for the facts stated, the purity of anguage, in short, for every Every fault in an a fault in the editor, person-

a permitting it, the Editor other person, -of any other We have several other rea-

ve receive communications. ial style, i. e: containing such we think," " we ask," &c. we he a whimsical and foolish sh, for several reasons, it would

OF GERRIT SWITH, Esa, on our art of the land, who have ento put down Abolitionists by Tappan is rich," say the South. Gerrit Smith, we unwher still, and is worth more to undred times, than all who have from joining them by mobs. not know that all the mobs in frightened a single man from Indeed, it is difficult to say ly, or the wickedness, of this abolitionists, to which Southexported us, was the greatest. to use their own language, all that they could. All their ings, to act on public sentiment made almost no converts. The Anti-Slavery triumvirate had been

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ANCE MEETINGS.

ebruary has been re-

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an Temperance So-neous Temperance nited States. The esulted from similar e led the Executive to that these

ire that these meet ittended the presen States, and through would respectfully of all the friends of

particularly

as follows:

Albany, N. Y

out the Appr

us to the last Tuesday J. EDWARDS. c. Am. Temp. Society. ARTMOUTH COLLEGE

on put into our hand

ler will be conv the College, -which, by

rof. Hale's removal,

DNDENTS one thing, which We are glad to give

nns; but we can our name. We have

which, with us, are

tations, the Editor

teral influence of the

e is bound to see, that

outh College agains with the abolition We believe the public es of its statements; and

the experience

nally expect

ANDERSON, D. GREENE, W. J. ARMSTRONG

Adams" had overthrown their " Hall sion." Their " protracted meetixteen days at Aedover was a com-The "bursting of their boiler " k, when Thompson denounced Dr. n many friends, and gained them were making leeway very fast. self was getting more reasonable. tors" must have gone down, if come to their aid. If the "agiontinue to have influence and do misstigitors of mobs may thank them-Mr. Smith's letter shows how

e do not think that Mr. Smith has done hase who hear of it, he will be underning all the faults of that society: the faults against which he has protested. en than it will correctly inform. med an act, which will encourage to persevere in its errors, by shows opinion, the society, with all its shi to join. This act, we apprehend, confirm the Society in its errors,

sis. At least, we shall maintain the discussion, without joining that We will not be driven to abandon ground, which we think is right, and sothers to do, what we believe to be good may come, or that our rights served. We shall maintain our e discussion and lawful action conwith those whose mode of action ; and having done this, shall leave with God. We believe that this not Mr. Smith's, must be maintained, on will cease to be any thing but choose between two parties. And that so many will act with us, that at will be preserved entire.

'SOUND DOCTRINE,'

of embrace the whole sum, the result, the heighth and depth, of a aye, of Garrisonism. Does Mr. publishing these as sound doctrine, plaishing these as sound doctrine, place Abolitonism, mean to have it that Abolitonists hold other sentities? If so, let him show the diffhese? If so, let him show the dif-

cill "show the difference" between this nism.' The resolution referred to is: ed to have them cut. and hold man as property; that the do so is a sin offensive to God and inaman, which should instantly cease;
in this sures, all shapers, could be this sense, all slavery nught to be abulished.

s in perfect consistency with the docsch we have advocated in public ader of 1807, in our early boyhood, frison will not attempt to prove the

re good than harm. to publish an article resolution is in strict conformity with the ors,-in order that of the existence of that the claim of property aught to be w to meet them. He immediately; that a day ought to be ings of others, on ind is undecided, in e discussed and betnawerable for the an; and that, meanwhile, for the good neighborhood? for the general is publication may articles, the case i

an an ended by a proper use of the Saturday, May 23, 1835, not only that the claim icen him, is not merely a fault, of property ought to be immediately abandoned,

By the British expensionship pressure, the date is a single pressure of the date is a single pressure of the date is a single pressure of the date in the same is appeared to the pressure of the date in the same is appeared to the pressure of the pressure of the pressure of the pressure of the same is appeared to the pressure of the same is appeared to the pressure of the same is a single press er the language, or reject the The "resolution" maintains that the claim of c but if so, we must be a substitute and that of all sound "Aboli-ble gentlemen have expressed their high gratification at the means have expressed their high gratification gh, for several reasons, the negat con-ise currespondents of immoralition of the master ought also to cease, and that

We have said that some of the publications of the Anti-Slavery Society are "inflammato- to which he has been elected at Andover. ry." If this is denouncing them as "incendia-ries," then we have done it. If not, then we have not done it. We leave the public to judge. The three assertions, that we have denounced them as "madmen," as "traitors," and as "cut-throats," are three unmixed violations of the ninth commandment. This passage is, in the ninth commandment. This passage is, in the language of the law, "a false, scandalous and malicious libel;" for which Mr. Garrison will be punished by fine and imprisonment, if we choose to proceed the law, "a false, scandalous No. habitually intemperate, Do. among habitual attendants, No. of Church Members, will be punished by fine and imprisonment, if we choose to prosecute him, -which, from confact, that he has joined the somade known to multitudes, who or nit. We know that many persons, for whose aread his explanations. By a vast maare to blame for suffering this man to go at large. We have been repeatedly told, "his libels exert a demoralizing influence on against which will be sure to misspinious to a majority of those ing its the streets," and that we ought to stop him by an appeal to the law. We are not quite sure that our friends are wrong in this opinion; but when we reflect that a prosecution by us would be attributed by his partizans to some had motive; that his conviction would be ascribed, by them, not to the badness of his cause, but to popular excitement against him; that this work belongs to a multitude of other libelled persons, as really as to us; and that the prosecuting officer's of the state are not obliged to wait for our i novements; we think it better, on the whole, to .!eave him to the Grand Jury.

The more elecent parts of the article which contains this libel are made up, to a great exletween two positions, both of which we to be wrong. We will not do, nor ed in the editorial columns of the Recorder. Some of the most important were contained in an article, the insertion of which in the Liberator was requested, earnestly, but in vain, by a prominent membe - of the Anti-Slavery Society. avery, by discussing it freely, and act. The thoughts are taken without credit.

Having waite d long enough, and waited in vam, for the proper a uthorities to take measures to bring to justice the perpetrators of the outrage in this city, on the 21st ult., we now request all who can furnish valuable testimony, or commanicate facts and information calculated to lead to the identifying and conviction of any of the offenders, to send their statements in writing, to the Anti-Slavery Office.—Liberator.

Right; unless, as we su spect, you have waited too

the pen, and by the press, ever since ogy. We are not familiar enough with works on dently of an easy victory. hy quotations from our writings. Yet discussed in a way well adapted to give a fair view

of President Young, of Kentucky; who the claim of tready to give an opinion. It seems to be are not ready to give an opinion. It seems to be which the slave shall become wholly correct, in some important respects. Will Dr. E. S. hat the intervening time be devoted to a Ely have the goodness to inform us, how the followcaning, by which the slave shall be fitted ing passage is illustrated by the shape of heads in his

REV. N. ADAMS does not accept the Professorship

Rev. Dr. Dwight has been appointed General Agent of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, and has accepted the appointment. PUBLIC WORSHIP .-- The returns from another own, give,

Average attendance of Do. Very nearly two fifths of the whole number of families in town habitually neglect Public Worship.

London, Oct. 23.-We have received by express London, Oct. 23.—We have received by express the whole of the Paris papers of Thursday. The news they bring from Spain adds very little to what we have already published. The Moniteur states that the review of the National Guard, which took place in Madrid on the 11th inst. had produced an excellent effect, and that the whole of the posts which were formerly kept by the Urban Militia had been resumed by the civic force under its new organization.

izaton.

London, Friday Ecening, Oct. 23 — Private letters from Madrid of the 13th inst. received this morning, state that every exertion was making to assist the endeavors of the Government for the speedy expulsion of Don Carlos, and to consolidate the Administration of M. Mendizabal. Several of the noblesce and principal persons in Madrid and its vicinity had determined upon raising eight battallions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, to be placed at the disposal of the Government. Brigadier General Sancho had been appointed Secretary of the Council of Ministers.—This nomination had given great satisfaction, as he was known to be a man of great talent and character. He was the leading member of the provincial junta of Madrid in 1820, at the period when Ferdinand swore to maintain the Constitution.

The market for British securities opened firm, and an improvement in price was generally anticipated, as it was understood some large investments would be made in the course of the day on account of the disputed West India claims. About £270,000 was so laid out by the Government broker, but he was so readily supplied, that the market gave way. The fail was attributed to a report that the French Government was making preparations to commence has almosther explanation was, that the French minister of Finance has abandoned his intention of reducing the 5 per cents. This is the cause assigned also for the reaction in the French Government was making preparations to commence has almost the following intelligence:

"We are indebted to a friend, arrived last evening from Nacogdoches, for the latest information from at on.

London, Friday Evening, Oct. 23 - Private let-

More than the state of the property of the Australiany of the property of the Australiany of the property of the Australiany of the formation, we always to warm the formation, we always to warm the formation, we always to warm the formation of the formation of

with the slave shall be fitted to shave and not for the profit of the master, shall be fitted to shave and not for the profit of the master. The prisoner had been tried at a former day of the term, upon a capital indictment, clearging him with receiving and transporting said ne-spective shall be fitted to shave and so cents per shall be fitted to shave and so cents per shall be fitted to shall be fitted

The subject first attracted the attention of the Legislature in 1830, when the evil was comparatively in its infancy, and the publication or circulation withments of these incendiary newspapers and pamphlets was made felony, pumshable by fine, whipping, and the pillory, in the first instance, and death for the second offence. It is apparent to all who have any accurate knowledge of our condition, that the public asfety imperiously requires the suppression of these wicked and mischievous publicat ons, injurious asks to the best interest of the master and the slave. This, I apprehend, cannot be effected without the co-operation of the Legislatures of the States from which these missiles proceed.—Such an interference with our domestic concerns upon the part of the crizens of a foreign State, either encouraged or permitted by the government, would at once justify a resort to the modes ordinarily adopted for the adjustment of national differences. If we should exercise greater forhearance in the present instance, it is not because the wrongs we suffer are less injurious or montifying, when inflicted by the lands of brethren. The thyrous design and tendency of these proceedings are, to subvert the Constitution and laws of the country, and we have, therefore, an indubitable right to asi of our sister States the adoption of such measures as may be necessary and requisite to suppress them totally and promptly. Upon this question there

tion. Now-when the Manager has removed every "Now—when the Manager has removed every obstruction—broken away every barrier—how many of these [who called for a reform] have shewn their faces or their dollars near the Tremon Theatre'. Not one! They have held their tongoes and their cant—because compelled to—but alar for their

county, and we have, therefore, an indubitable right to asi of our sister States the adoption of such measures as may be necessary and requisite to suppress them totally and promptly. Upon this question there is no diversity of interest, and can be no difference of opinion.—The entire South will unite with you in the adoption of any measures which may seem best calculated to insure such counsels, and prompt and energetic action. Under the perfect conviction that there is no neutral ground which can be occupied either with safety or honor, and that to delay action is to increase danger, I cannot doubt or hesitate as to the course which it becomes us to pursue. It is therefore respectfully recommended as worthy of your consideration, whether resolutions should not be adopted, avoing the States united with us by the ties of common interest and danger, to co-operate with us in the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to insure our safety, and calling upon the Legislatures of all the States united with us by the supon this abject as may be necessary to perpetuate the blessings contemplated in the formation of the Federal Caustitution and the Union."

The Fook Laws,—The following, from the osa Mr. Barry should come forward and say

Braintree, Nov. 16, 1335.

THE THEATRE.

The Editor of the Galaxy is foud for moral reform in the Theatre. He complains of some recent change in the Theatre. He complains of some recent change in consequence of which the abandoned fenales who frequent the Theatre are commingled with the virtueus—our seizes—daughters—sisters! and they may rove; them. He requires that no such characters be allowed to enter the Theatre. But where shall the abandoned go if not to the Theatre it. He has rightly said, that these characters visit the Theatre it. He has rightly said, that these characters visit the Theatre in Boston. There is no having a Theatre without them. You might as so on think of driving frogs from a mill-pond, as of expelling pressitues from a Theatre. It is the very element at which they live and are generated. It were for easier to reclude those "wives, daughters and sisters," who as yet, have preserved their virtue; and could we speck to these Theatre-going fair ones, we would suggest to these the measure of retiring, as the only adequate sixeld of their virtue.

Since writing the above, the Galaxy of another.

te has come to us, from which we learn that a prostitutes are gone and with them the profits the Theatre. The paragraph so fully confirms leat we have said, that we give it as an illustration.

Lowell, Nov. 20, 1935

Agent of the Am. Peace Soc. N. B. Ail communications for Mr. B. should be addressed to him at Lowell, Mass.

Marriages.

In this city, Mr. James Garland, to Miss Jane S. Pike—Mr. Gustavus Beal, to Miss Abby Cornelia, daughter of Mr. Jedediah Blanchard—Mr. George

LEMAIRE'S LATIN CLASSICS.

New Sabbath School Depository

H. Rogers.

In Marblehead, Wm. C. Hichborn, Esq. to Miss Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Nath'l Hooper.

In Hollis, N. H. by the Rev. Mr. Perry, Mr. James Burgess, of Nashua, to Miss Caroline Holden, of the former place—Also, Mr. Stiman Spaulding, to Miss Ann Holden, both of Hollis.

Deaths.

In this city, Mr. Caldwell F. Hindman, Upholster-Fr.—Mrs. M. M. Deblous, widow of the late Francis G. Deblois.—Mrs. Azabah B. widow of the late Francis G. Deblois.—Mrs. Azabah B. widow of the late Francis G. A. Tuffs, of Dudley, Mass.

In Charlestown, Mrs. Lucy B. wife of Mr. Cornelius, C. Felton, 41.—Mrs. Susan Farnsworth, 62. In Hingham, Rev. Nicholas E. Whitney, 64. In Hingham, Rev. Nicholas E. Whitney, 64. In Suddury, Esther Ophelia, youngest daughter of Asher Goodnow, Esq. 17.

In Stoughton, Nov. 30th, Deacon Samuel Tolman, aged 81.

At Amberst, Mass. 21st. inst. Miss Adaliza, daughter for Chilenton, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Dea. Ebenezer In Woburn, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Dea

WM. M. BYRNES, Scoretary. 12w Wort, 11, 1644.

standard them to be errors. If it did, it would correct them.

Such, however, is the present crisis in the history of the Anti-Slavery Society, that I can defer my connection with it no longer. The powerful combination to crush it—a combination comprising amongst its elements all political parties—and the manifest purpose to crush it, though it be at the cost of the reputation and property and even lives of its members, urge me, and, I trust, urge ten thousand others, by all that is precious in the great and just and eternal principles of the society, and by all that is precious in the rights of its persecuted members, to go forward now, its errors notwithstanding, and make the cause of the Anti-Slavery Society our cause, and the perils of its members our perils.

There is another consideration prompting.

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grent beasure as

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To ABRAHAM L. Cox. M. D.,

Bec. Sec. of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Dear Sir.—You will please add my name to list of members of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The formation of this society on the principal errors of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The formation of this society on the principal errors of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The formation of this society on the principal errors of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The formation of this society of the principal errors of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The society of the soci young and those who has not time to read larger to young and those who has not time to read larger volumes. Among the subjects are not time to read larger Lives oo Existence Christolas Nex and Women, and the subjects are not time to read larger Lives oo Existence Christolas Nex and Women, and Safetimers, Swytono Persons, as Brainers, Swytono Persons, as Brainers, Swytono Merlin, Eliot, Francke, Spence, Mes, Judson, Mrs. Newell, Edwards, Urgabari, Newton, Gardiner Rehmond, Pearce, Catharine Brown, Brooraphies Proof Sacred History, Newton, Gardiner Shelmond, Pearce, Catharine Brown, Spencer, Ac. &c.

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New English Annuals for 1836.

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LICENSE LAWS. ing, from a distant part of yed in your paper of the set, or License Laws." from the Worcest stated, "that it wil on that there are many in favor of a repeal of as I understand it, tha station on the subject, should be at liberty to s ad where he pleases. d where he pleases, that "public opinion "You then say, "Sur ald pass an act, to thise traffic in ardent spirits, a ded by the public good, h exerts a very permicious i y, health and morals of th it exists, reducing man g many to crimes of ex any by diseases both of

ang many by diseases both of lenging upon many prema sase, by accidents occasioned or which reason disease, highly immoral; and leases highly immoral; and leases highly immoral; and song and regulating immora immoral and ought not to be it enacted—that all law raffic in ardent spirits, to be u dit he same are hereby, reputat the business were left jut would leave it. What woo How would such legislation out selling rum? How man 'e nough to sell it?" he principal arguments which ed for the repeal of all laws on That every man, if he can ma

has a right to sell ardent sp se, that all laws which probi-from doing this, are unconstitu That public opinion will regula of the public opinion with re-ful. rectful.

3. Repeal all laws, and the misc og liquor will increase so rapidly, in awful extent, that the commu-isposed to enact better laws for a

as lose to enact better taws for a chan we now have.

4. Our present laws license imme to therefore in their nature & effect These supposed arguments for way of all legislation on this subsequentiefly to examine. And I would equest all Editors who have publishay publish your article, or any artisticate the repeal of all laws on and the leaving of this iniquity to reproduce the regulated by public opinion wing that opinion embodied and electrom of law, and all Editors alleiendly to the cause of good morals, ness numbers.

lese numbers.

The first argument is, that every ean make money by it, has a rise much ardent spirit, to be used as a pleases; and of course, that all laws libit persons from doing this, when they please, are unconstitutional.

y please, are unconstitutional. It is premise, in this case, is an erase, the conclusion which is draw false. The argument takes it at a man has a right to sell on hich be can make money; or elding ardent spirit, to be used as tripurious to the public; neither the. Has aman a right to sell lice tes, if he can make money by it? ue. Has a man a right to sell lice res, if he can make money by it? the to sell lottery tickets, if he can by it? Has he a right to sell in, if he can make money by it? hit osell contagion and death, an around him nuisances to the coucan make money by it? No more than the sell contagion and the coucan make money by it? No more than the sell indiscriminately ardent as a drink, if his design, it is secan make money by it? No more that to sell indiscriminately ardent sed as drink, if his doing it is injur public. Every man is bound, by which no legislation can cancel, as on as not to injure others." The sate sale of ardent spirit, to be used sea injure the community. All it all past legislation on this subject, position; and all the facts with repove that the position is true. The mate selling of ardent spirit, to be disk, by all persons who choose to sincus to the community; and of case, for the sake of money, or foresons, have no right to pursue it.

asons, have no right to pursue it.

good forbids it, and it is not unco
the laws of the land to forbid it. for the laws of the land it is not uned for the laws of the land to forbid it. suble to your supposed repeal of this subject. Mr. Editor, admits, at asserts, the truth, that the public gaserts, the truth, that the public asserts, the truth, that the public asserts the truth, that the public asserts the truth as the truth as the conclusion that the conclusion that the conclusion that the truth as the ticensing of the traffic in them at the licensing of the traffic in them at the truth as truth as the truth as truth as the tru w, that this traffic is vastly more the other to the great interest at may we not suppose that an explicit sentiment, and a due regard to their constituents, will lead all leg aresult? Truly Yours, J. E. Cor. Sec. Am. Tem Beston, Dec. 1, 1835.

Religious.

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Gel. 30, 1835.

She third Centenary of the English 2 of the Bible by Myles Covered of the Bible by Myles Covered appose the above event was not all the Protestants of America, on all the Protestants of America, on all the Protestants of America, on so all both countries, as well as with religious truth in this country, an almost can ever forget the obligate in the countries. No right minded mather can ever forget the obligate in those heroic men, whose memorical truth with your nation lies to the 'P puritant data from the protestant truth, lighted that fire, which had been kindle it would have consumed all the most of the practical errors of Po